

DEPARTMENTAL WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA

Sand Hill Man's Conception of a Mountain—Southerners to Whom Negroes Are a Rarity—Odd Facts of the Pearl Button Industry.

Mr. Frank McFadden, who has lately been appointed to a position in the Government Printing Office, came from the big hills of North Carolina. He is a native of Waynesville, one of the noted summer resorts of western North Carolina, a region known to the writers of summer hotel advertisements as the "Land of the Sky." During the summer the woods are literally full of people from the cities farther South and from some of the Northern cities. It is also the region in which it is proposed to locate the Appalachian park and forest reserve.

Mr. McFadden has also been in the eastern part of the State, where the highlander has a constant struggle trying to keep cool in telling the natives that the mountains are like. The sand hill man's conception of a mountain is something on the potato bank order, a symmetrical, tall, steep hill getting right up out of a level place in the road. When in the first country the hill man can tell all the time-honored yarns of meeting himself coming back on a crooked road or looking up the chimney to see the cows coming home.

The section from which Mr. McFadden came has a political distinction. It is one of the few Southern sections which has the Republican habit. The district sends a Republican to Congress most of the time, and is now represented by Maj. J. M. Moody. The reason for this state of affairs is the absence of the negro. Many of the voters have rarely seen a colored citizen. The section is also the home of the festive mountain trout, at once the delight and despair of the sojourning sportsman.

A Census Office clerk, who has been working on the statistics of manufactures, has become highly interested in the button industry, and has dug up several new things about the business. In one of the recent bulletins of the divisions this explanatory note occurs:

"The most important branch of the button industry in the United States is the making of pearl buttons, the material being obtained from shells gathered along the Mississippi River. The industry has practically grown up within the last ten years, and its introduction is due entirely to J. F. Boespelle, of Muscatine, Iowa, a native of Germany, who had learned the trade abroad. He saw that millions of dollars were going to waste in the shells known as 'nigger-heads,' of which tons were piled on the banks of the river. Thousands of people are now employed in turning these shells into buttons, the little plants being found all the way from Minnesota to Missouri. Muscatine is still the great headquarters of the industry. It has forty factories. The value of the shells has risen from 50 cents to \$30 a hundredweight. And yet American button-making is in its infancy, it is said."

Mr. S. B. Pennebaker, copyist in the Pension Office, is a native of Kentucky. He is a son of the late General Pennebaker, of Nelson county. Mr. Pennebaker has an interesting career and is a well informed man. His first public service was as page in the Senate.

Mr. Wallace G. Bone, a long-time employee of the Treasury Department, has been given an increase in salary. He is one of the head clerks in the office of the treasurer and is an expert financial clerk. Mr. Bone was appointed from Illinois.

Since 1871 George D. Graham has been on the roll of the Interior Department. Before that he was on another roll, that of the colored soldiery of the nation. He was a resident of the District of Columbia, and when the war opened volunteered and spent nearly all of the four years in active service. He was appointed in 1871 to a position in the army and navy survivors' division, which was discontinued a few years ago. He was faithful in the days of war and has been faithful since, and he has the respect of all who know him, in and out of the Government service.

A lot of unused leave of absence has been utilized this week in connection with the Pennsylvania campaign. Many of the employees of the Government who did not use up all their annual leave commencing on July 1 of last year are using it now. A strong delegation went to Harrisburg Tuesday.

The annual decline in the climbing industry is now noticeable at such places as the Washington Monument and the Capitol dome. There are people who persist in climbing these places in August, but they are few, and after June 1 most of the visitors either ride or don't

GOVERNOR NYE AT POKER.

Once Played a Famous Game With an Indian Chief.

Back in the 40's Governor Nye, of Nevada, was an inveterate poker player. While at Silliwat one time he was playing poker in the presence of Capt. Peace, chief of the Plutes. Capt. Peace asked the governor to play with him and the request was granted. The play was two bits ante and a dollar limit.

The Indian's capital was \$10 and the governor, who cheated outrageously, soon won all the money. Capt. Peace then put up his saddle, which quickly went

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

go. The force of men and power at the Monument are decreased during the summer.

Mr. Frederick E. Lockwood, of Illinois, has been appointed to an important position in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. He will be assigned to important stations where Government buildings are to be erected. Mr. Lockwood is an engineer and draughtsman of long experience. He was in the service of the Treasury Department for several years.

After a long term of notable efficiency in the Interior Department, Mr. Charles R. Clark has been transferred to the Treasury and given a promotion at the same time. Mr. Clark is a Pennsylvania. He is now in the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department.

A deserved promotion has come to Mr. John H. Keatley, of Iowa, who has been for several years in the Treasury Department. He is retained in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, but at a materially advanced salary.

Mr. Keatley is a popular man as well as a useful one, and his friends are glad he is growing in the grace of the Government.

One of the best known clerks in the Pension Office is Mr. Stephen R. Whitney, of the mail division of that bureau. Mr. Whitney comes from good old New England stock, which has given to the country some of its brainiest men and busiest workers. Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, was a member of this accomplished family. With the possible exception of James Watt, no man ever did more to revolutionize the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the world than this distinguished member of the Whitney family.

Mr. Whitney was born and reared in the State of Massachusetts, and was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers in the troublous times of forty years ago. Having served his country faithfully and well, he sought his fortune in the boundless prairies of the West, and made a home in the State of Nebraska. Appointed to a position in the Government service in 1883, he has since made Washington his home.

By his affable manner Mr. Whitney has made himself as popular with his fellow-clerks in the office as he once was with his comrades in the field.

Cryolite is a fluoride solution of sodium and aluminum. It is used sparingly in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, its greatest use being in the manufacture of aluminum and sodium salts. Cryolite is also used, to a limited extent, in the manufacture of an opalescent glass, which resembles French porcelain. This glass is extremely hard and tough, and it is said that it can be worked as easily as ordinary glass. There is no cryolite produced in the United States, and it has been found very sparingly in only a few localities in this country; namely, at the southern base of Pike's Peak, El Paso county, Colo., and in the Yellowstone National Park. All of the cryolite used is imported from Ivigtok, in Greenland, on the Arktus Fjord, one of the deep rocky, winding bays which penetrate the steep mountain coast at intervals. The supply of cryolite is controlled by the Danish Government, and there is imported into the United States each year from 5,000 to 10,000 tons.

Recent topographic sheets of sections in southern California, issued by the United States Geological Survey, are the Santa Monica quadrangle, showing a portion of the city of Los Angeles and the region to the northwest, including parts of the San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica Mountains, and the Verdugo Mountains; the Pomona sheet, a reprint, shows a section northwest of the town of Pomona, including a section northwest of the mountain country occupied by the San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve, the San Jose Hills, and the intervening flatlands; the Hesperia quadrangle includes the section surrounding Hesperia and the portions of the San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve and San Bernardino Forest Reserve lying to the south.

On the Pomona sheet the more important irrigating ditches are shown, and on all the sheets the positions of the dry gravel or fan-shaped wash beds left by the streams on emerging from the mountains are indicated.

All settlements, roads, and streams are shown, and the topography, or relief, is indicated by the use of contours, which bring out the striking relation of the flat valleys and the neighboring mountain ranges.

with the cash. His blanket followed. His pony was staked and lost. The governor's face wore a wicked smile.

"Governor," said the Indian, "you got my money, my saddle, my blanket, and my pony; now I bet you my squaw." The governor's expression at once became benevolent. "Capt. Peace," he explained, "I cannot take your wife—the paleface does not indulge in double blessings of this variety; but if you will promise never to play poker again I will give you back your money and your squaw."

Capt. Peace was delighted and always after that told the story to illustrate what a great man was Governor Nye.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE ON SHORT SHOPPING TOUR

She Visits Department Stores in New York.

ON HER WAY TO OYSTER BAY

Will Be Joined by the President Tomorrow and Will Go on Dolphin to Summer Home Where a Big Celebration Has Been Planned for a Welcome.

NEW YORK, June 11.—After a good night's rest aboard the U. S. dispatch boat Dolphin, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was up early this morning. Mrs. Roosevelt and her family breakfasted at 8 o'clock and shortly after that time she went on a shopping tour.

The Dolphin got in port at 8 o'clock last night and anchored off Tompkinsville after a pleasant trip from Washington that began at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The sun was just coming up when the crew of the Dolphin made ready to go up to the foot of East Twenty-third Street, the anchorage of the New York Yacht Club.

When Mrs. Roosevelt was ready to go on her shopping tour a launch took her ashore, where a coupe was waiting. Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by Civil Service Commissioner Procter, Quentin and Kermit went ashore with their mother and returned to the Dolphin when the coupe drove away.

Mrs. Roosevelt visited only a few department stores. She allowed herself only an hour and a half for shopping.

There will be a big celebration at Oyster Bay tomorrow. President Roosevelt and his party, now attending the West Point celebration will go to Oyster Bay on the Dolphin tomorrow. The President will be met by the leading citizens of the town and all the school children, who will escort him to his home. For twenty-four hours the business of the nation will be transacted at Oyster Bay, and then the President will return to Washington.

President Roosevelt's Oyster Bay home has been renovated and made ready for the summer. Mrs. Roosevelt will not return to Washington. It is expected that the President will take up his summer residence at Oyster Bay just as soon as Congress adjourns.

LONELY JOURNEY OF A JUVENILE GREEK

He Is Officially Tagged to His Uncle in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Pa., June 11.—With a tag on him bearing the imprint of the United States Immigration Service, New York, saying, "This child, Vlachopoulos Demetrios, is going to Uncle Elias Alexacos, Box 317, Easton, Pa.," a small boy got off the New Jersey Central train from New York yesterday. He was found by his uncle, a Greek, now residing at Allentown. When the uncle and child met, the little fellow gave way to tears. Since May 1 he has been coming from his home in Greece. The boy is in his twelfth year.

ADDRESS BY MR. CLEVELAND.

The ex-President Will Speak at Villanova Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland will deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of Villanova College. The commencement exercises will be held next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the large college auditorium.

Extensive preparations are being made by Father Delaney, president of the college, for the reception of Mr. Cleveland. He will arrive at Villanova on Tuesday morning in time to be present at the opening of the exercises. He will be met at the station by Father Delaney and members of the faculty and conducted to the college. After the exercises are concluded a reception and dinner will be accorded the ex-President, at which will be present many prominent prelates from this and other cities.

COUNTRY CLUB BUYS LAND.

Pays \$60,000 to Roland Park Company for Twenty Acres.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The Baltimore Country Club of Baltimore City has purchased from the Roland Park Company for \$60,000 twenty acres of land at Roland Park, Ninth district.

The Baltimore Country Club has made a deed of trust to the International Trust Company of Maryland, trustee, to secure an issue of \$30,000 of first-mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds and a second deed of trust to secure the payment of an issue of 4 per cent gold income bonds.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John G. Vaughn, for nearly forty years a prominent figure in the political and official life of Staten Island, died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New York, on Monday evening of a complication of diseases. He was born in Ireland seventy years ago. For twelve years he was chairman of the Richmond County Democratic Committee.

The Rev. James R. Sharp, a retired Episcopalian clergyman, died yesterday at his home in West Brighton, Staten Island. He was born in Hoboken sixty-one years ago. For many years he was the pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Rossville, Staten Island. He was a bachelor.

Theodore A. Ross, who for twenty-eight years was Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, died yesterday at his home, 214 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., of heart disease. He was seventy-eight years old. He is survived by his widow.

Thomas Sim Lee, father of Charles O'Donnell Lee and Columbus O'Donnell Lee, two of the best-known citizens in Baltimore, died on Monday night at his home, in Frederick county, Maryland. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

REPORTS FROM CONSULS AROUND THE WORLD

COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN GUATEMALA BADLY DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKES—Consul General J. C. McNally writes under date of May 9, from Guatemala City:

The recent earthquakes, which totally destroyed Quezaltenango, the second city of Guatemala, and many of the neighboring smaller communities, visited with awful consequences the prosperous coffee plantations of the republic. While the coffee trees themselves suffered little damage, the dwellings, storehouses, electric installations, coffee machinery, and other improvements on nearly all the estates were more or less seriously injured; and this will necessarily divert attention from the gathering of the coffee crop to the early repairing of the almost universal damage. Before the catastrophe of April 18 indications pointed to a very large output of coffee next season, but I can now say that the yield will not be one-half what was expected.

Many things at this time combine to retard even the necessary repairs on the estates. The most serious difficulty is the lack of labor. For many seasons past the impossibility of securing adequate help for cleaning the coffee trees has been a source of constant loss to most of the coffee planters, and now that the surplus labor of the republic has been pressed into service to clear away the debris in the ruined cities and towns, the question has become still more serious.

The building of new railway lines has also induced many laborers to leave the coffee estates to engage in grading or track laying. To escape compulsory service in the ruined cities it is said that many laborers are crossing over into Salvador or Mexico.

The work of constructing the Northern Railway from El Rancho to Guatemala City is progressing most encouragingly. The grading has been completed to San Juan, about fifty miles from Guatemala City, and from there the work will be rapidly pushed forward. I am informed that the road will be finished within the time specified in the contract, and that six months from now trains will be running between Puerto Barrios, and Sanarate, from the latter place to Guatemala City, a stage line will be established.

The completion of the Northern Railway will be of great benefit to Guatemala, as it will considerably shorten the time to New Orleans. Only about six days will then be required to reach the United States from this city, while the trip on the Pacific side takes from seven to twelve days longer. Freight transportation also will be cheaper than by the Pacific route. The railroad was not at all affected by the recent earthquakes, and work on it is progressing in a business-like way.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN GERMANY—

From his post at Berlin and under date of May 23, Consul General Frank H. Mason writes:

Not since 1898 has there been experienced in Germany, and generally throughout northern Europe, a spring so cold, late, wet, and unpromising as that of the present year. Growing crops and vegetation of all kinds are fully three weeks behind their position at this date in an average season. Meadows and pastures have frequently been as far advanced on the 15th of April as they are now in the last of May. Cold winds, with rain, sleet, and snow, have prevailed throughout most of this month in France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Early cherries, strawberries, and other small fruits are generally reported to have suffered severely from frost. Pears and grapes have been seriously injured in the Rhine country, and unofficial estimates assert that the earlier half of most small fruit in Germany is hopelessly lost.

Field crops, although rendered late by the lagging spring, are generally in a fairly promising condition.

The general crop outlook is, therefore, not only definitely more favorable than it was at this time a year ago, but the losses from winter killing and other causes have been far less. It will be remembered that the severe, snowless winter of 1900-1901 destroyed in East and West Prussia and Silesia so much of the growing cereals of that year that

SHE REDEEMED HER BOND.

Arab Woman Decapitated Her Husband to Make Good Her Pledge.

The "Times" of India tells the following story to show the character of the Arabs of Yemen, among whom there have been some disturbances lately: A man of the Zaraniks, who has several times cut the new telegraph lines, and who was punished more than once, was caught on one occasion by an Arab Sheikh in charge of the lines. The Sheikh intended to send him to Mecca for imprisonment, but the wife of the accused came in and stood as a guarantee of his future good behavior.

The Sheikh accepted the bail and released him, but shortly afterward he again resorted to his old practice of cutting the wires, and bolted away to another village, at a distance of one day's march, where he had another wife. The Sheikh then sent for his first wife who stood security for him, and told her he would disgrace her among the Arabs if she failed to bring in her husband. The woman asked the Sheikh not to "spread the black sheet" (a custom of the country when any one commits a breach of trust) till the following day.

She started that night, taking a sharp dagger concealed in her clothes, to the village where her husband was staying. She found him asleep in his abode and stabbed him, cut his throat, and carried his head back to her home. The next morning she went to the Sheikh and presented the head of her husband, saying: "Here is your criminal, and I am freed from the bail. Please do not affix the black sheet."

Where It Lived.

Knicker—Hear you had an accident with your auto.

Bocket—Yes. Miss Prettigrill and I became so absorbed we let it find its own way home. It evidently lived up a telegraph pole.—New York Sun.

26 per cent of the winter wheat and about 8 per cent of the rye fields were plowed up and the land mostly planted to potatoes, with the result that the largest potato crop of the past decade was grown in Prussia last year. This season, on the contrary, the total loss from winter killing, mice, and all other causes has been only 0.27 per cent of the winter wheat area, 0.17 per cent of the rye fields, 1.05 per cent of the clover, and 0.73 per cent of the lucern.

So far as grains and meadows are concerned, German farmers are not much disturbed by a late season. There is, in fact, a local proverb which, though hardly translatable in idiomatic form, sums up the fact that a cold, late May—provided frosts are not too severe—is far better for the German husbandman than premature warmth and blossoming in March and April, to be followed later by nipping cold. From all that can be now foreseen, there is no reason to doubt that the wheat, rye, potatoes, barley, and clover crops of 1902 will be up to the full average of recent years.

Beyond question, the most interesting feature of the present situation is the area of sugar-beet planting throughout Germany and the other sugar-growing countries of Europe.

In a former report of this series it was stated that as one result of the decision of the Brussels conference to abolish sugar export bounties from September 1, 1903, the syndicate of German sugar producers had held a meeting and sent out an earnest demand that beet growers should reduce as far as possible their beet planting for 1902, and thus aid to make headway against the enormous surplus of sugar and now overloads and depresses the European market. The result of this appeal is given in the current number of "Zuckerindustrie," the official organ of the syndicate, and shows that Germany has planted this spring 1,012,396 acres, a decrease of 11.2 per cent from the area planted in Germany last year. Every province in Germany shows a decrease, and the reduction of acreage ranges from 1.2 per cent in Pomerania to 36 per cent in Baden, 45 per cent in Bavaria, and 54.1 per cent in Hesse-Nassau. Four factories—namely, Hattersheim, Hunsfeld, Oesendorf, and Fiddichow—are shut down and will remain shut during the coming campaign, and that there will be only 323 German factories in commission, against 396 during the past year.

Reports from the other European sugar-producing countries show the following variations in beet area as compared with last year:

Austria-Hungary, 751,011 acres; per cent decrease, 16.2; France, 551,774 acres; per cent decrease, 23.8; Russia, 1,470,535 acres; per cent increase, 1; Belgium, 130,515 acres; per cent decrease, 24; Holland, 77,069 acres; per cent decrease, 35; Sweden, 58,857 acres; per cent decrease, 16.4; Denmark, 35,830 acres; per cent increase, 4.8.

Four factories in Belgium and eight in Holland will suspend operations during the campaign 1902-3, and the mean average reduction in the area of beet cultivation in these eight sugar-growing countries of Europe will be 11.34 per cent of the total beet acreage of 1901.

FRENCH COMPETITION FOR BELT MOUNTERS—Consul W. P. Atwell at Roubaix, states:

The numerous accidents to workmen in establishments where belts are used has recently brought about the stringent application of a French law, forbidding the removing or replacing of a strap by hand while the machinery is in motion.

In order to obviate the waste of time consequent upon the stopping of machinery, an association of French manufacturers has announced an open international competition for the best fixed belt mounter.

The invention should be designed for simple and not for conical pulleys, and must comply with the following conditions: It must be simple, strong, and occupy little space; easy to fix and use; not dangerous in working; convenient for any speed, with the exception of belt able to throw the belt off and on, and sufficiently low in price to allow of its wide use.

Competitors are invited to send a full description of their invention, accompanied, if possible, by a model or at least by satisfactory illustrations, to the president of the Association des Industries de France contre les Accidents du Travail, No. 3 Rue Lutèce, Paris, prior to October 1, 1902.

This notice may be of interest to American inventors or to firms dealing in machinery of this description.

THE EXPENSE OF A NAVY.

It Is Much Greater Than the Maintenance of an Army.

A great navy is proportionately much more expensive than a great army. A warship requires constant and unremitting attention to keep her in good condition, every foot she moves is at an expenditure for coal; in the course of a year she travels many thousands of miles, involving two great items for coal and oil; shifts in her crew and from foreign stations require costly transportation; in foreign ports she is more or less at the mercy of local coal dealers and repair shops, so that in addition to her great original cost, it needs a large outlay to keep her fit, says William McAdoo in the "North American Review."

This gives the critics of large expenditures an opportunity for invective, and sometimes, unjust comparison between the aggregates for appropriations for the army and navy. A fort having 600 men represents nothing like the expense of a battleship with a smaller number of sailors in her crew. Her first cost is necessarily large, and to keep her in good condition there must be yards at various points, with docks capable of receiving her, surrounded by machine shops and endless supplies to repair her in case of damage.

She has to be fitted out with every appliance. She is a city in herself; she distills her own water; she makes her own electricity; she manufactures her own ice; she must have a perfect sewerage and ventilating system; she must have proper kitchens for all divisions of her crew, suitable sleeping and living apartments for her officers and men; a well-conditioned hospital, a library and a church, and last, but not least, she must have a prison and a police force.

Mutual.

Mr. Squashy—Do you know, Miss Dearthing, at times I am fearfully tempted to end my life?

Miss Dearthing (absently, as the clock strikes 11)—Are you, Mr. Squashy? So am I.—Harvard Lampoon.

HELD THE TILLER AN ENTIRE NIGHT

Five Lives Saved by a Naval Officer's Son.

STORM TOSSED IN THE SOUND

Trying Experience of a Party Who Ventured to Indulge in a Cruise on a Yacht—Encouraged by the Man at the Helm—Tossed on High Billows.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11.—Adrift all night on Long Island Sound in a yacht, several times narrowly escaping being wrecked, five Yale students reached home late yesterday ill from exposure, but all praising Hartley H. Bartlett, of Annapolis, Md., son of Capt. John Bartlett, of the United States Navy. Their prolonged absence caused great alarm among their friends.

Young Bartlett, who will be graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in a fortnight, stood all night with the tiller in his hand. Not a minute did he sleep, though much fatigued. Members of the party say that they would have been lost without him. He kept the boat headed first toward Long Island then back again toward Connecticut, not knowing where to land in the dark and fearful of being wrecked on rocks.

The others of the party were Charles L. Watson and George A. Watson, brothers, of Indianapolis, Ind.; William Hendrickson Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., and Walter Landon Douglass, of New London, Conn. All save Bartlett became ill when the sea roughened, and were unable to do much save to help when and where he directed them.

They went out for a cruise at noon yesterday in the Cypress, at twenty-five-foot sloop, and intended to return early in the evening. They sailed to the eastward several miles, but were unable to return. The sea was too rough to permit a landing to be made, and when darkness came they lost their bearings altogether. One of the party thus describes their subsequent experiences: "All of us except Bartlett got very ill and frightened. The waves seemed to run twelve feet high, and we were tossed about like a shell. We sailed and sailed, first south, until we sighted Long Island, and then north until we saw the Connecticut shore. Once we were nearly run down by a Fall River Line steamboat. At another time we lay rolling and pitching in the trough between two passing ships, but those on board did not see us in the dark."

Bartlett encouraged us by his coolness and commands. We thought several times that the sloop would founder and that we should perish. When daylight broke at last we were nearly opposite New London, fifty-five miles from where we started. We headed the boat for home, and when we reached New Haven we were nearly famished, for we had not eaten a morsel for more than twenty-four hours."

CAUGHT A SEA HORSE.

Mate of Merom Brings Strange Animal From the Gulf of Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—Among the curiosities gathered at sea by the mate of the schooner Merom, which has just arrived in port from Port Tampa, was a specimen of the sea horse, which he found in a bunch of sea grass he pulled on board while the Merom was in the Gulf of Mexico. The fish is about four inches long, and has a head and neck shaped like those of a horse. The mate kept the fish alive in sea water for two days, but it then died. It was preserved by drying in the sun.

The sea horse is rarely caught. The mate of the Merom said it was the first he had ever seen, though he went to sea many years ago.

Dictionary makers speak of the sea horse as a "fabulous animal, depicted with foreparts like those of a horse and hind-parts like those of a fish." The Nereids were said to have used sea horses as riding steeds, and Neptune to have employed them for drawing his chariot.

Handsomeness
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EVERYWHERE
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PEPSIN GUM.
It Has No Equal.
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Twentieth Century Methods
Employed Here—No Pain.
To people of limited income we offer special advantages in all branches of dentistry. We charge only for the materials and labor and not for reputation. Consult our patients about us. All Work Guaranteed. Don't Delay. If unable to call today save this adv. until you have time. Good for 10 per cent discount.
OPEN SUNDAYS.
DR. PATTON'S Union Dental Parlor,
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SUMMER RESORTS.

Virginia Mountain Resorts

And Summer Homes in High Altitudes on Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
Most Healthful Region in Which to Spend the Hottest Term.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Virginia Hot Springs, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Warm Springs.

HEALING SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, SWEET SPRINGS, SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, NATURAL BRIDGE, RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE ALLEGHENY HOTEL, AT COVEN, VA.; THE INTERMOUNT HOTEL, AT COVINGTON, VA.; AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.
Vestibled electric lighted dining, parlor, and sleeping car trains for above resorts leave Washington 3 p. m. and 11:10 p. m. daily, reaching resorts in from 5 to 8 hours.
Excursion Tickets, Resort Pamphlets, and Summer Homes Fold-out cards can be obtained at ticket offices of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, 609 Fourteenth Street and 512 Pennsylvania Avenue.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULED SUICIDE FAILED TO COME OFF

Invited Guests Found the Affair Postponed on Account of Delayed Guest.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11.—Allen Cogsdell, an eccentric farmer, who lives near Ellenboro, in Rutherford county, issued invitations to all his neighbors and friends some time ago to be present yesterday to see him take his own life. Friends and relatives gathered at the Cogsdell home, which is located in the recesses of the mountains of Rutherford county.

The old man appeared at his doorway and told all comers that he had postponed the event until a distant relative arrived from the far West. He stated that it was his intention to make away with himself by blowing his brains out while he sat at the head of his table presiding over a great dinner.

Lansburgh & Bro

Important 2c Notion Sale.

Smith's Needles, all sizes, paper boxes2c
Black Mourning Pins, full oz. boxes2c
Medium Length Kid Curlers, assorted browns, pkg.2c
All-linen Corset Laces, full length, pair2c
Featherstitch Braid, new, neat patterns, piece2c
Package containing 12 papers Hairs Pins2c
Nickel-plated Safety Pins, all sizes, dozen2c
Small Wood Back Hand Brushes, each2c
Polished Wood Handle Curling Irons2c
Mohair Laces for low shoes, pair2c
Bunch Tape, assorted widths2c
Silk-finished White Cotton, numbers from 40 to 70—smool.2c
Extra Long Hat Pins, white and black, half dozen for2c
Celluloid Thimbles, all sizes, each2c
Ironing Wax, with handle, the best2c
Collar Stiffening, black and white, length2c
Small Shoe Buttoners with bone handle2c
Metal Shoe Horns2c
Large Skirt Hooks and Eyes, black and white, dozen2c
Strong Tracing Wheels2c
Spring Hooks and Eyes, black and white, card2c
Clark's Darning Cotton, black and white,